



Interreg

- IVA project 2009-2012
- Border region Flanders en southern parts of The Netherlands
- 24 partners
- Budget 3.115.644 €

4 case studies

- Black cherry
- American bullfrog
- Invasive geese
- Floating pennywort & other water plants

2 cross-cutting

- Communication
- Policy

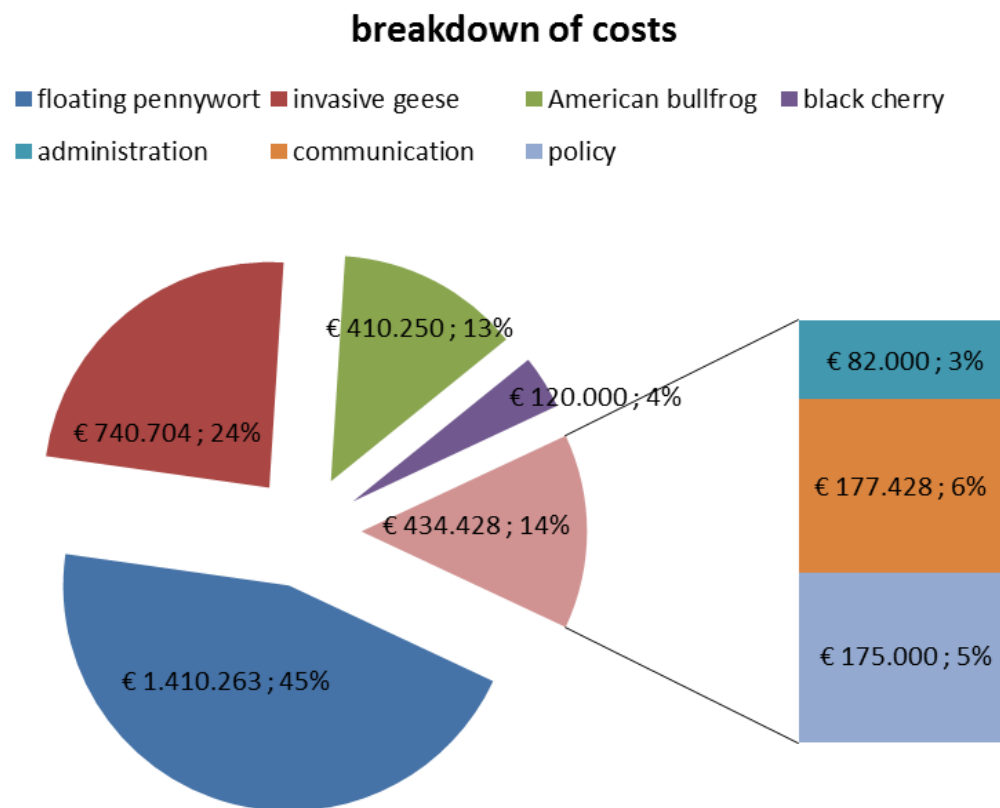


www.invexo.eu



General project aim

- test suitable management options for control of invasive species in the field
 - Identify efficient control techniques
 - Provide best practice recommendations
 - Test innovative techniques
- Set up a joint cross-border policy to tackle invasive species
- Upscale management to an international scale
- Knowledge exchange between partners and with stakeholders
- Communication and awareness raising about invasive species
 - Organize workshops, field trips & symposia
 - Promote knowledge exchange
 - Organize early warning

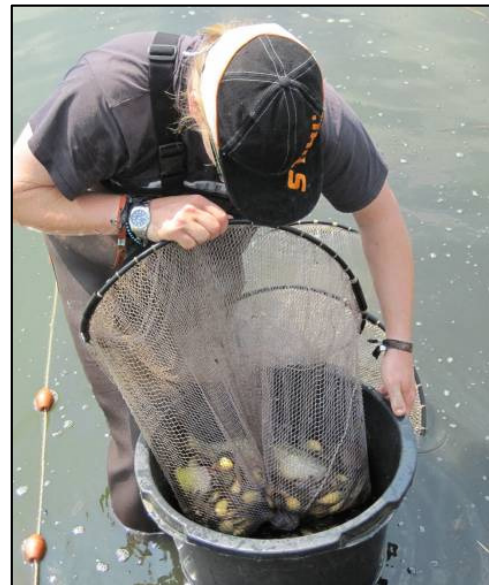


American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)

•Research

- Efficiency of double fyke nets
- Management through active biological control
- Report on potential management methods
- Dispersal (radio tracking)
- Lab research on sterile male release
- Incidence & prevalence of amphibian diseases (Ranavirus, Chytrid, chlamydia)

- Organize early warning in the border region
- Eradication of 1 core population
- Set up sustainable partnerships



Eur J Wildl Res (2014) 60:703–706
DOI 10.1007/s10344-014-0629-9

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Combating adult invasive American bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus*

Gerald Louette • Sander Devisscher • Tim Adriaens

ORIGINAL PAPER

Control of invasive American bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus* in small shallow water bodies

Gerald Louette • Sander Devisscher • Tim Adriaens

Wildlife Research, 2012, 39, 271–278
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/WR11125>

Use of a native predator for the control of an invasive amphibian

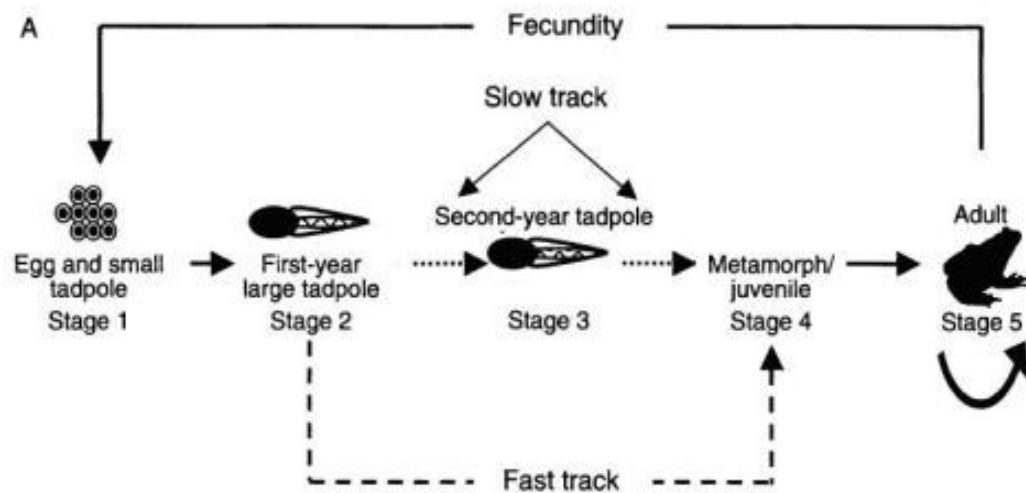
Environmental Microbiology Reports (2012)

doi:10.1111/1758-2229.120359.x

The novel '*Candidatus Amphibiichlamydia ranarum*' is highly prevalent in invasive exotic bullfrogs (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)



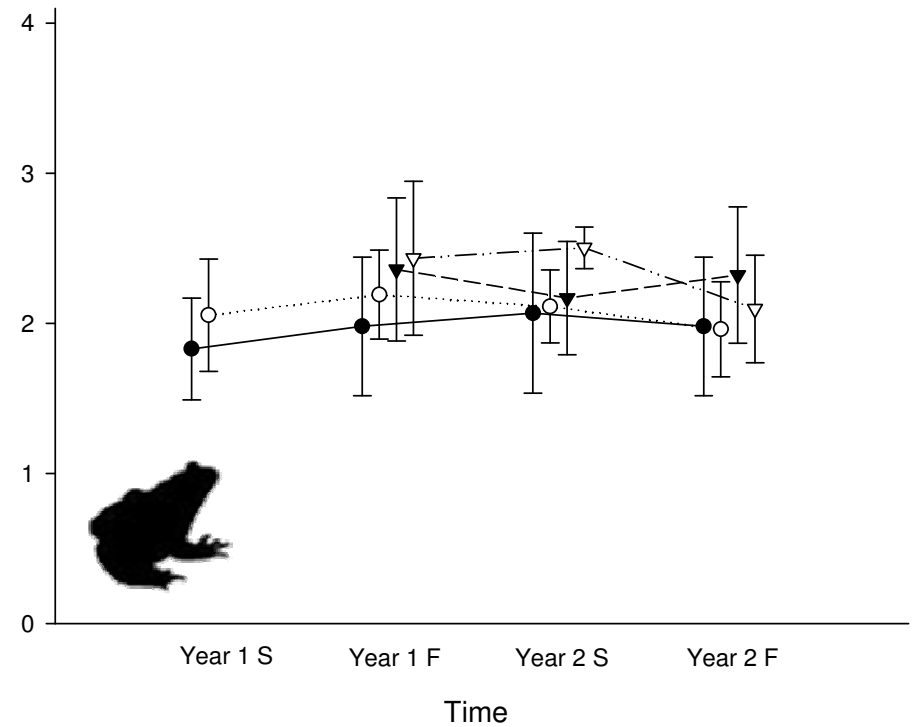
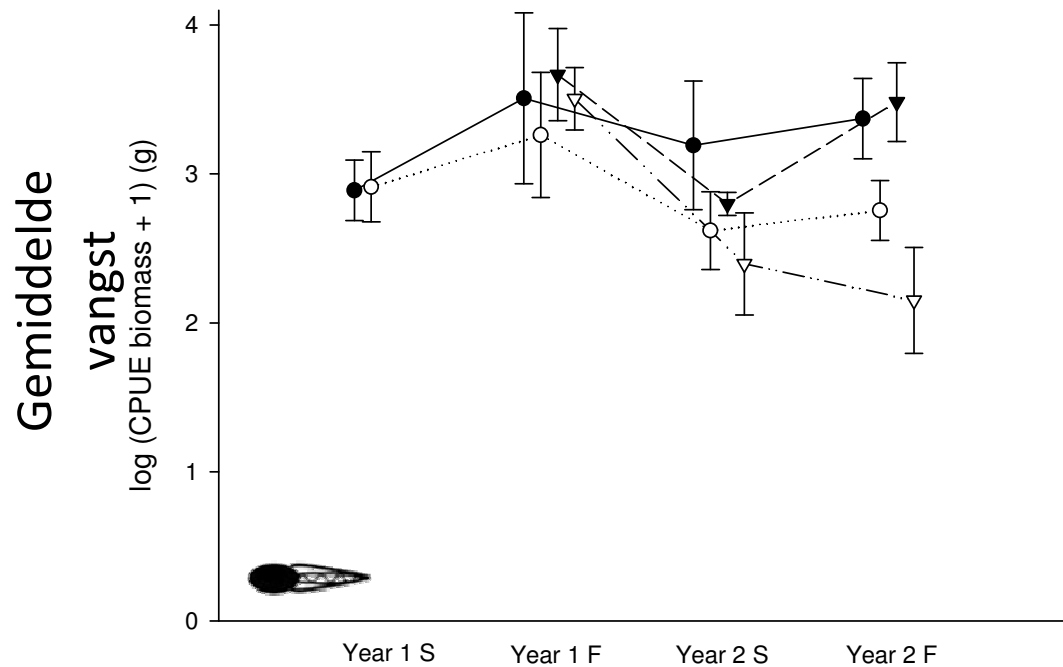
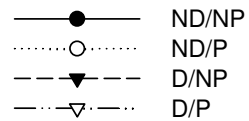
Management challenge



(Govindarajulu et al. 2005 *Ecol Appl*)

Active biological control

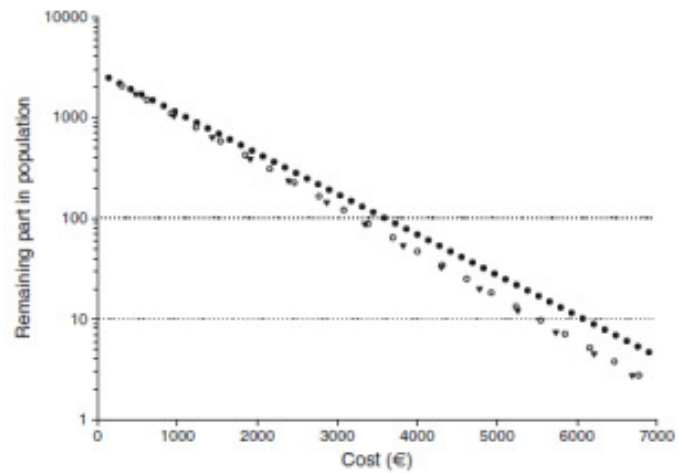
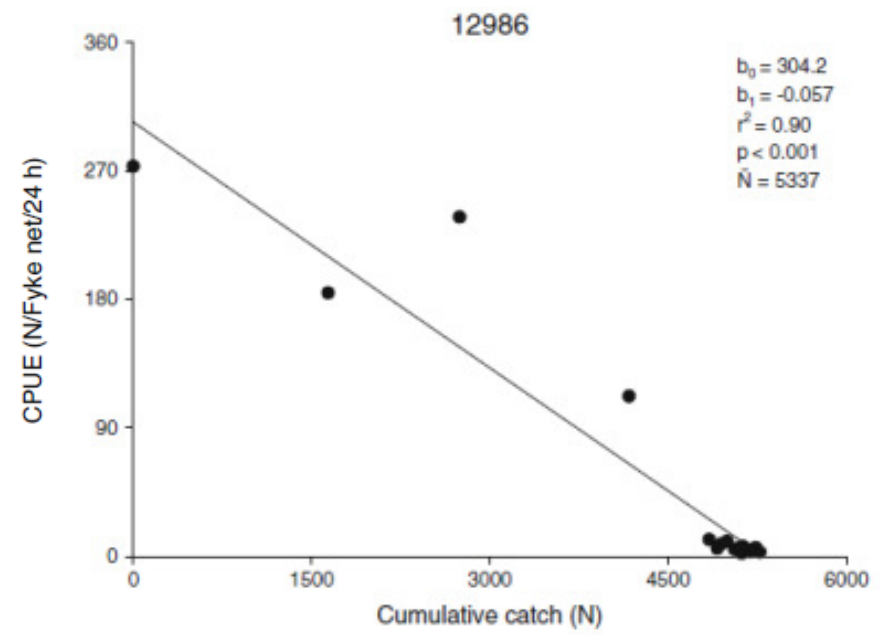
- Experiment











Floating pennywort

- Review current management techniques

- Manual & mechanical removal
- Burning
- Removal of sludge
- Lowering water levels
- Digging
- (chemical, biocontrol)

- Research

- Test hydrogen peroxide in lab & field

- Knowledge exchange

- Workshop eradication (2010)
- Workshop aftercare (2010)
- Develop field protocol

- Raise awareness with a wider audience

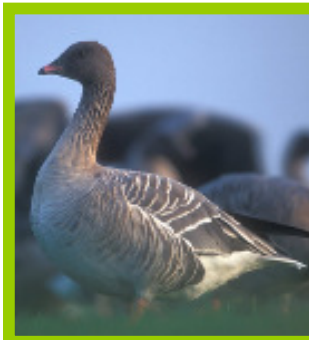


Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

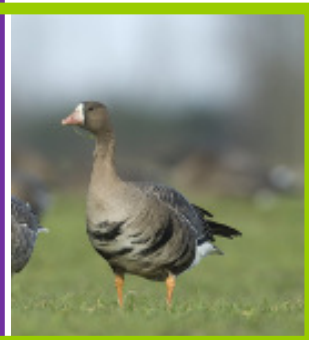
- Review current management techniques
- Develop best practice
- Develop decision support framework for prioritisation of management
- Field experiments
- Enhance networking between different managerial bodies
- From overall eradication to targeted/local eradication and control



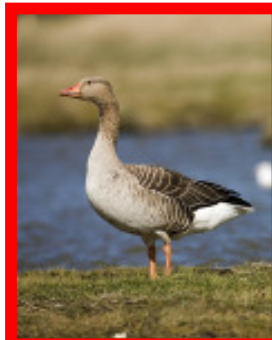
Invasive geese



kleine rietgans



kolgans



grauwe gans



brandgans



nijlgans



Canadese gans

migratory, overwintering

year round, breeding

Permits possible for damage control

Game species with open season

Game species no open season

Protected species

Not protected non-native/domesticated species



Invasive geese

- Prevention and awareness raising
- Integrated management
 - Enhance effort & coordination of egg reduction
 - Stimulate hunting
 - Perform moult captures in international context
- Management evaluation
 - Citizen science survey goose counts
 - Assess trends and combined management impact
- Demonstrations of alternative techniques
 - Fencing grasslands
 - Landscape configuration
 - Alternative crop e.g. cannabis
- Increase public support

